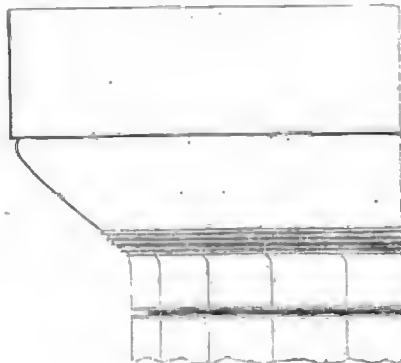


COLLECTIONS TOWARDS A GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURE.—No. IV.

HYPOTRACHELIUM.—We find the meaning of this word thus given by Mr. Gwilt: "Hypotrachelium (Gr. ὑπό, under, and τράχηλος, the neck); the slenderest part of the shaft of a column, being that immediately below the neck of a capital." (Encycl. p. 987.) As this definition is not sufficiently explicit, we subjoin that of Professor Hosking:—"Hypotrachelium (Gr. ὑπό, upon, and τράχηλος, the neck), the part forming the junction of the shaft with the capital of a column; the neck of the capital itself. In some styles it is a projecting fillet or moulding, and in others, as the Doric, it is composed of a channel or groove, and sometimes of more than one." It would appear, therefore, that under this term, which we shall, for convenience, translate as *necking*, is included all that portion of the upper part of a column which is contained between the lowest annulet and the junction of the capital to the shaft. In some columns this joint is so fine as to be scarcely discernible, as in the temple of Minerva at Sunium, in the temple of Jupiter Nemæus, in the Agora at Athens (the only good feature in the capital), and in the principal temples at Agrigentum. In other temples, again, the joining shows a slight sinking or groove, as in the Parthenon (No. 1),



No. 1.

and in the Propylæa at Eleusis, and at Rharnus. The joint in the columns of the Propylæa at Athens resembles No. 2, whilst in those



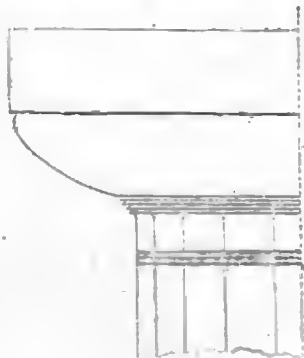
No. 2.

of the temple of Theseus the sinking has a double chamber (No. 3). In the columns of



No. 3.

the temple at Corinth, the necking consists of



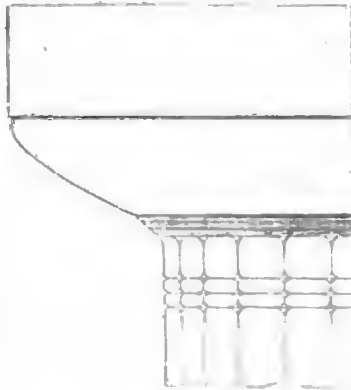
No. 4.

three grooves, divided by fillets (No. 4), which



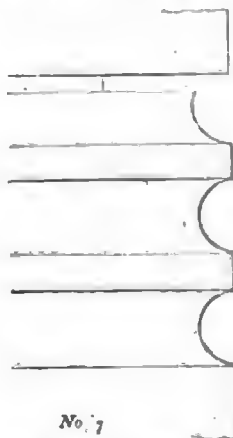
No. 5.

are shewn of their full size at No. 5. At



No. 6.

No. 6 is seen the necking of a column belonging to the great Hexastyle temple at Paestum, which consists of two grooves cut in the form of beads, and agreeing with the flutes of the shaft. At No. 7 is seen the profile of the



No. 7.

grooves to the columns of the temple of Apollo at Bassæ. These, which are of the full size, are from Mr. Donaldson's illustrations of that building. In allusion to examples like those last given, the Earl of Aberdeen observes:—

"There are other signs which mark the antiquity of columns, one of which are the three grooves sometimes found at the hypotrachelium or necking of the shaft. Although these do not occur in every example of the earliest temples, they are never to be discerned in those of later date, and when inserted, may invariably be considered as the work of a remote date." (Enquiry, p. 154.) Judging, therefore, by the examples of the Parthenon and Theseum, and other works of good design, we may conclude that the architects of the best era of Athenian taste, the days of Pericles, did not consider it as an improvement to their columns to make the hypotrachelium a prominent feature, as important, in fact, as the annulets, as seen at Corinth and Selinus. The temple at Corinth, there is every reason to believe, is the oldest Doric edifice extant.

I know that it is usual in describing a capital to include in it the necking; and in orders, where the flutings of the shaft are carried no higher than the necking, this description is just; but as no one would dream of reckoning the flutings as part of a capital, I consider that in a Grecian Doric column we should hold that the capital in truth terminates with the

annulets, although, for convenience sake in execution, the upper part of the column is cut out of a block with a continuation of the flutings. In the Grecian Ionic and Corinthian orders, and in all the Roman orders, the necking, which is often called the astragal, invariably consists of a torus, or bead, above a fillet, and in all these orders the flutings are invariably atop under the neckings. In the temple of Minerva-Polias at Athens, the necking is placed at some distance below the volutes (the bead of this necking is carved), differing in this respect from the capitals of the Ilissus and of Asiatic-Ionic examples, where the shafts run up to an astragal beneath the moulded echinus between the volutes; such capitals, therefore, may be said to be deficient in hypotrachelia. It has been ascertained that the capitals of the columns at Agrigentum and at Thoricus were joined to the shafts by cedar plugs, through which passed cylindrical wooden pins, no cement being used. Mr. Hosking calls the space in Doric and Ionic columns, between the mass of the capitals and the hypotrachelium, by the term *trachelium*, or neck, and this distinction seems to be a just one.

APOTHEIA (from ἀπό, and θέσις, thesis, position) signifies divergence, and is the term which should be applied to that curve or hollow which unites the shaft of a column to the fillet or annulet in the necks of columns, in contradistinction to the word—

APOPHYGE, which implies recession (from ἀπό, far, far off, and φύγη, Gr., fuga, Lat. flight), and which is understood to apply only to the curve found at the lower diameter of all columns which have moulded bases. Mr. Gwilt thus defines this word:—"Apophyge (Gr., signifying flight). That part of a column between the upper fillet, or annulet, on the base and the cylindrical part of the shaft of a column, usually moulded into a hollow or cavetto, out of which the column seems as it were to fly or escape upwards. The French call it *conge*, as it were, leave to go." (Encyc. p. 894.) A Grecian Doric column, therefore, is the only one in which an apophyge, or "escape," does not appear, although it has, in common with the other orders, the apothesis or cavetto at the upper diameter of the shaft. The two hollows we are speaking of are always repeated at the two extremities of the pilasters of all the Roman orders, but are never found in such positions in the *antæ* of the Grecian Doric; and only the apophyge, or lower hollow, is found in the *antæ* and pilasters of the pure Grecian Ionic and Corinthian orders. G. R. F.

Miscellaneous.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—There is prodigious competition, we are informed, among our sculptors for shares in the allotment of the additional 10,000*l.* for statuary to adorn the Royal Exchange. Noticing which, we would inquire if the City Wellington Statue, now complete in the studio of the late Sir F. Chantrey, is to be placed, as it ought to be, on its pedestal in this locality, on the 18th of June, the anniversary of Waterloo?—*Literary Gazette*.

HEREFORD CANAL.—Sums amounting to a much larger total than is required to complete the Canal have been tendered in loan to the Company. On Thursday week the able engineer, Mr. Stephen Ballard, commenced the work from Withington to Hereford, and by this time next year we hope to see it completed to the bottom of Holmer-lane; by autumn twelvemonths we anticipate the completion of the entire line to Hereford, and also a glorious gathering in this city to celebrate an event fraught with interest to the city and county.—*Hereford Times*.

THE STONE PIER AT GREENWICH.—Considerable alarm has been excited on the stone pier in consequence of a further portion of the structure having given way.

On Dartford Heath are clearly developed the tracing of a Roman encampment, which hitherto has escaped the notice of the military Kentish historians.—*Dover Chronicle*.

* With the single exception of the Chœrog Monument: of Lycabæta, where the necking is a plain groove, which some writers, and among them Athenian Stuart, think was intended to be "filled with an astragal or collar of bronze," whilst other writers consider that the artist only followed the practice observed in Doric capitals.